which no training facility at present exists.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India has proposed to set up Mini-Industrial Training at block levels. States can initiate steps for setting up of Mini ITIs in a phased manner in blocks where no NGO/Govt. run ITIs are available or planned to be established. Each Mini ITIs would cater to 3-4 selected trades/enterprises relevant to the locality. Mini ITIs are to be managed and run by the DRDAs under the overall guidance of the Directorate of Technical Education of the State for maintaining certain standards of training.

TRYSEM trainees will be admitted in Mini ITIs. However, with the approval of DRDAs, others also can be admitted, if sufficient TRYSEM trainees are not available.

The non-recurring expenses for setting up of Mini ITIs will be met by the provisions under TRYSEM infrastructure to be shared by Government of India and State on 50:50 basis. State Government will meet the recurring expenses.

(e) State Government had proposed to set up 13 fullfledged ITIs during 1996-97. This proposal was not agreed because of a decision taken to the effect that Assistance towards the TRYSEM infrastructure would be given to the State Governments only for setting up of Mini ITIs & not for fullfledged ITIs.

**National Child Labour Projects in Gujarat**

2789. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) are under implementation in many States;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) number of such projects under implementation in the State of Gujarat at present;

(d) if none, the reasons therefor, and

(e) whether Government propose to extend that NCLP to Gujarat also?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) 76 National Child Labour Projects are under implementation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Under these projects a total of around 1.5 lakh working children are to be put in special schools where they are provided with non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend and health-check.

(c) to (e) Two districts of Gujarat namely Panchmahals and Surat has been identified as child labour endemic districts. Government has already sanctioned two child labour projects in these districts to cover 2000 children through 40 special schools.

**Foreign assistance to overcome the problem of Child Labour**

2790. SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have offered assistance to overcome the problem of Child Labour in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposal to be taken by Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(d) Government is presently engaged in the task of progressively removing 2 mil-

tion children from work in hazardous occupations and diverting them to education through the National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) Scheme. Presently, 76 NCLP Projects are under implementation covering over 1.5 lakh children withdrawn from hazardous employments. The children covered under the NCLP scheme are provided non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care and stipend etc.

It is also proposed to coverage the programmes of different Government agencies like ICDS, IRDP etc. in child labour endemic areas for the benefit of the families of child labourers. A comprehensive Circular in this regard has been adopted by the National Authority on Elimination of Child Labour titled "Circular on Identification, Release and Rehabilitation of Child Labour". This has been sent to all the State Governments for adoption and follow-up.

State Governments have also been advised to rigorously enforce the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

**Cases of Drug Abuse**

2791. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of drug abuse in the country in the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases in which charge-sheets have been issued;

(c) number of drug de-addiction centres opened in each State;

(d) how many more centres are essential to control this menace; and

(e) how many more drug de-addiction centres are planned during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): (a) There is no record of total number of cases of drug abuse State-wise. However, the information with regard to drug addicts registered during last three years for treatment in the drug de-addiction/counselling centres financially assisted by this Ministry under the scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention are as under:

| Year | Addict registered |
|---|---|
| 1993-94 | 2,90,628 |
| 1994-95 | 3,12,118 |
| 1995-96 | 2,82,266 |

(b) As per the information supplied by Narcotics Control Bureau, though consumption is an offence, so far no chargesheets have been issued against consumers of drugs.

(c) State-wise list is attached as Statement. (*See* below)

(d) and (e) It is not possible to say exactly how many centres need to be opened. This is a continuing exercise on a year to year basis as the opening of centres depend on the viable proposals received from the NGOs suitable for this work which *inter-alia* includes their experience in the field, background, financial strength etc. the State Governments recommendations, the extent and nature of the problem in that particular area as well as the financial resources available with this Ministry after meeting committed liability on the ongoing projects.

**Statement**

*The Number of Centres under the Ministry of Welfare Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention as on 31.3.96*

| S.No. | Name of State | De-addiction centre | Counselling centre |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3 | 3 |
| 2. | Assam | 1 | 2 |
| 3. | Bihar | 10 | 19 |